

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The navy appropriation bill reported to the House recommends a total appropriation of \$15,209,100 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The sum of \$3,949,400 is appropriated for the pay of the "active list," to be composed as follows: One admiral, one vice-admiral, eleven rear-admirals, eight chiefs of bureaus, 24 commodores, 48 captains, 90 commanders, 80 lieutenant-commanders, 28 lieutenants, 100 masters, 100 ensigns, 91 midshipmen, 14 medical directors, 15 medical directors, 50 surgeons, 12 assistant surgeons, two assistant surgeons of the line of promotion, who shall after 15 years' service, be entitled to receive an annual pay when at sea, \$2,100; when on duty, \$1,800, and when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,600; 13 pay directors, 12 pay inspectors, 12 paymasters, 30 post assistant paymasters, 69 chief engineers, 99 passed assistant chief engineers, 162 assistant engineers, 82 cadets of engineers, graduates, 23 chaplains, 11 professors of mathematics, 10 naval constructors, 10 civil engineers, 195 warrant officers, 40 mates, and 335 naval cadets. On the subject of promotions, the bill provides that no officer shall, in time of peace, be deemed or reported fit to be promoted to the grade for lieutenant unless he shall first have been four years' service at sea; no lieutenant for lieutenant commander unless he shall have seen six years at sea as lieutenant; no lieutenant commander for commander unless he shall have seen four years' service as lieutenant commander, and no commander for captain unless he shall have seen three years' service at sea in command of a vessel or vessels; provided also, when any Commodore shall reach the age of 60, any Captain 55, any Commander 51, any Lieutenant Commander 49, or any Lieutenant 47 years, he shall be retired by the President from active service, and shall be upon the retired list of the navy as of the grade held by him at the date of retirement. The bill also provides that hereafter none of the vacancies that may occur in the various grades of the line of the navy shall be filled by promotion till such grade shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by the act of Aug. 6, 1882. The bill appropriates \$103,180 for the pay of the retired list, and provides hereafter all promotions to the grade of rear admiral on the active list be made by selection from the grades of commodore and captain, and no more promotions to the grade of commodore shall be made, that grade being hereby abolished, provided, however, no commodore now in service be reduced in rank or be deprived of his commission by reason of this act.

The following is section 2: That hereafter no officer of the navy be employed on any shore duty, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of officers on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment, and also the duration of such service, beyond which time it shall not continue.

The total amount estimated for 1885 is \$23,388,887; total amount recommended in the bill, \$15,209,100; total amount appropriated in the law for 1883, \$14,880,476.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has written a letter resigning his office of secretary of the Republican National Committee. He says "There was no act of mine in respect to the management of the Presidential campaign, either to its general scope or any of its numberless details that was not thoroughly known to any of our candidates for President and Vice-President, and by them and each of them fully approved before and after election. In the very nature of the circumstances, I was forced to do many things on my own responsibility. In that entire campaign nothing was done by me not most heartily sanctioned by Gen. Garfield and Arthur. The only regret on their part, it seemed to me was the limit to my physical endurance, and even this regard vanished when the result was made known in November, 1880, when we all proposed a victory achieved. Owing to engagements elsewhere, I have not been enabled to attend the two last meetings of the Committee; besides, I have been affected with disarrangement of the eyes since May, and for the last three months have been confined to my house and compelled to remain in a darkened room.

Senator Farley presented in the Senate to-day the memorial of the Trinidad & San Jose Mining Co., California, on the subject of the new treaty with Mexico for the settlement of their claim. The memorialists assert they presented their claim against Mexico for damages on account of the interruption and abandonment of mining operations by which they suffered a loss of \$82,000. Their claim was disallowed by the umpire of the Mexican claims commission. The memorialists assert the evidence produced by Mexico in this case is false and fraudulent, and its witnesses committed perjury and were suborned by the Mexican government; all of which the memorialists are ready to prove. The Mexican government is now trying to evade payment of the Weil and Labra claims on the ground that they were awarded on fraudulent testimony, and petitioners ask if a new treaty for rehearing these claims is to be made, that its scope be extended so that the claims of American citizens against Mexico may be given the same standing as those of the Mexican government. The memorial was referred to the foreign relations committee.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service has received a letter from Mr. G. W. Morris, collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, retracting the charges he made against Commander Pierson of the Navy, of having refused medicine and medical attendance to the natives of that Territory during the prevalence of the scourge.

The bottle manufacturers were before the senate committee on finance to-day, to ask the adoption of a 14 cents rate per pound on green bottles. They represent that 108 furnaces in the country have already drawn their fires owing to the large importations of bottles, particularly from Germany.

The Senate appropriation committee amended the postoffice appropriation bill so it provides that two-cent postage shall begin Jan. 1st, 1884. They strike out the House provision regarding compensation to subsidized railroads for carrying the mails, and insert an appropriation of \$185,000 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, with a view to continuing the fast mail service; and increase \$25,000 the item for steamboat mail service.

Rear Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific Station, reports the loss of \$50,000 shipped to Panama to pay Inspector Parks, and approves Park's suggestion that another \$50,000 be shipped as exchange on Panama at 2 per cent. The Navy Department reports that the government will lose nothing, as the Express Co. fully insures them.

The House military committee this morning agreed to report favorably the resolution proposing an investigation of the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va.; also a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War what effort had been made to secure the arrest and trial of Howgate.

The President to-day signed the civil service bill.

The President nominated Edward Sommerville agent for the Umatilla Indian Agency, Oregon.

At the cabinet session of three hours, most of the time was devoted to the civil service bill.

Some exceptions were taken to the clause authoring the civil service commission to employ a chief examiner, on the ground that such employment is an invasion of the constitutional rights of the President as regards Executive appointments.

The Amsterdam exhibition was also under consideration.

The sub-committee on war claims will consider the relief bill granting \$150,000 to the heirs of Count Pulaski.

A Washington special says: The members of the Pacific lobby were conspicuous yesterday in the galleries and corridors of the House side of the Capitol, as it was understood that Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, would move to suspend the rules and take up the bill providing for the consolidation of the various branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad. After the call of States, Speaker Keifer promptly recognized Butterworth, who introduced a resolution setting apart the 24th inst. for the discussion of the bill. This had hardly been reported by the clerk ere members of the lobbies began to send out for members to stiffen up their spines, and Boss Sherrill, the leader of the gang, in his eagerness to catch the eye of a certain western representative, almost gained access to the floor. He penetrated as far as the doors of the lobby of the main entrance and

was beckoning vigorously to the agent, when a vigilant doorkeeper spied him and put him in his proper place in the hall. It was evident from the outset that Butterworth and followers would consent to anything to get the bill up and it was only necessary for representatives to suggest modification to have it incorporated in a resolution. Despite all concession, however, the bill was doomed to fail, and Converse helped to drive a nail in its coffin when he declared it the most mischievous piece of legislation introduced during the present Congress. Holman made a faint opposition to the resolution, but when the pinch came, voted for its consideration. The most barefaced log-rolling was resorted to in order to win over doubtful members, Messrs. Butterworth and Hazleton being busiest on the floor.

Despite their efforts, however, the bill failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds; the vote being 101 yeas, against 51 nays. Speaker Keifer refrained from deciding the question until it was apparent there were no more votes to be obtained. Even later, when a quorum had voted, the Speaker invited members to come forward, announcing as he did so, that a quorum was evidently present and should vote. There were some sad faces when it became evident that a two-third majority could not be mustered, and Boss Sherrill and his trusted Lieutenant Boyd, held a lengthy conference in a corridor, with a few chosen friends, and the determination was arrived at to try again soon.

MILWAUKEE, 16.—Nearly a week has elapsed since the fire, and the wildest reports of the first day are fully realized. Up to six o'clock last night 23 bodies were recovered; three more were found to-day by noon. This afternoon the body of a large heavy man was found at the foot of the old entrance for ladies. It was doubled over the foundation wall, face down. He had found the head of the stairway on fire, and retreat cut off, and had made a tremendous leap through the sea of flame for the pavement, and had struck over the wall. There are no means of identifying the body. The excavations extend well into the court, where it was expected to find many bodies, but they were not discovered, and it is now believed that most of the inmates got outside and the worst is known.

George Schiller, proprietor of the Newhall House bar, was arrested this afternoon on charge of setting the fire which destroyed the Newhall House. His arrest was made at Roth's "Quiet House." Schiller did not seem very much surprised. He made no statement, but appeared pretty badly used up. He has been drinking heavily since the fire. His face shows the effects of his spree. The prisoner was transferred to the County Jail. It is reported Schiller was arrested principally on the statement of Linehan and another employe, who claim they saw Schiller in the wood room where Linehan says the fire originated, and that he was there after three a. m. Linehan states that the various tales about the fire originating in the second and third stories are all bush. Linehan, when the announcement of the fire was made, went into the wood room in the basement, and there found a pile of wood burning in the corner, and the brick wall blackened, which was caused by fire burning against it some time, as can be seen at present, and that there was no other fire above or below, nor in any other part of the room. The smoke was ascending through the floor above, and spreading throughout the building. As further proof that the fire originated in that spot, there can be found no other blackened walls from the same or other cause, in that part of the basement or elsewhere. Linehan accuses no one of lighting the torch, but he does not hesitate to say "the fire never came there by accident."

Schiller was spoken to shortly before his arrest, and was told there was a possibility of his arrest. He said such surely could not be the case. "I would rather drop dead than be so accused," he said. Schiller has always borne a good reputation, but his unfortunate connection with the Mascotte saloon caused many people to lose respect for him. To-night messengers reported at the sheriff's office excited knots on the streets, with talk of lynching. It is feared there will be trouble when it comes to be generally known that Schiller is in custody. An extra guard will be kept at the jail all night. Schiller has been in financial straits of late. An

attempt made by him last Friday to raise \$500 on a chattel mortgage from Charles Sholes, gambler, failed. The liquor dealer furnishing the barroom holds a note of \$200 against Schiller, which he offers for 10 cents. He claims he left the bar room in the hotel at 1:30 in the morning of the fire, but conclusive evidence secured shows he was out until 3:20 a. m., half an hour before the fire.

The fifth day's search through the ruins in the Newhall House resulted in the discovery of the fragments of 11 bodies, making a total of 39 since the work commenced. In the afternoon the safe of the house was got out and rolled upon the sidewalk and opened. The contents of the safe were badly tumbled and tossed, but not the least trace of any book or paper of the slightest importance showing who was in the hotel one week ago last night was there. There are numerous papers, documents and three blank books, but no register, no transfer books, no memorandum of guests or employes. The theories advanced as to the cause of the disappearance of all these important volumes are numerous, but none satisfactory. In view of the fact that books and papers of every size and kind have been found in every direction only partially consumed, the vanishing of such solid books as the register and its companion is regarded as mysterious and unexplainable.

CHICAGO, 16.—The casualties by the railroad collision this morning were more numerous than first reported. Frank Jones, conductor of the passenger train, was thrown violently to the ground, sustained severe injuries and narrowly escaped death. Geo. Foster, engineer of the switch engine, had his right leg cut off above the knee. Benjamin Lux, fireman, had his left leg cut off. Both came near bleeding to death. W. R. Culver, switchman, had his foot terribly mangled. An iron bolt pierced brakeman James Kaifer's leg, tearing it to shreds. John Hayes' right ankle was crushed to a jelly. John Barry, brakeman, was injured internally. The passengers were uninjured. Geo. Foster, engineer on the Lake Shore switch engine caused the accident by unpardonable negligence. He was a new, unskilled hand in the business.

NEW YORK, 16.—It is many years since the winter storms have been so violent and damaging off our coast as now. Very heavy losses have been inflicted by the high tides and tremendous surges at Long Branch, Coney Island and other adjacent seaside resorts. To-day brings the report of the threatened destruction of the Government works at Sandy Hook. The Herald says, "The observations are likely to be stopped, and the fort at Sandy Hook, which sits down in a hollow, and in whose immense area of gray stone, millions have been expended, is liable to be overrun by the sea."

PORTLAND, Oregon, 16.—A Weeksville, Montana special says: Billy the Kid, a notorious rough and robber, apprehended by the Vigilantes last night, in attempting to escape, was fired at as he ran from his captors to the river, at the second volley he sank from sight. The body has not been recovered. Three others of his stripe were taken a mile from town and notified that if they returned the same fate would await them. Notices signed by the Committee of Safety were posted in conspicuous places, giving 24 hours notice for all "spotted" parties to leave on pain of death.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 17.—The English steamer *Tangier*, arrived from the Mediterranean, reports a vessel fired upon her when leaving Carthage at night without a pilot, and that the steward was wounded. The captain of the vessel was arrested, but released on demand of the British consul.

LITTLE ROCK, 17.—James L. Torrance, U. S. Marshal of the Eastern District of Arkansas and chairman of the republican state central committee died last night.

CHICAGO, 17.—The snow storm continued until morning and nearly two feet of snow fell on the level in this city. The cable cars were obliged to stop last night, but are running now. The North Side cars are laid up; the West Side cars ran all night with double teams aided by snow plows. All the trains on the railroads are much delayed. The snow is heavy and now melting and settling, while the heavy air indicates more ready to fall. Outside the city, according to advices, the fall is about the same, but not drifting. The wheat is in fine condition.

The snow adds greatly to its security and promise.

A Des Moines, Iowa, special says: There are no public developments in regard to Gould's great new coal and mining enterprise in Iowa, but I have reliable corroboration of despatches that the company has been organized with a capital of a million dollars, nearly all paid up, with some 9,000 acres of coal lands as the original plant. The incorporators and stockholders are Jay Gould, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, Solon Humphreys, J. S. Rannels, J. D. Clark, J. S. Peak and F. M. Hubbell were finally agreed upon in New York on Saturday and to-day it is said the purchase of the lands has been going on quietly for two years and that the mines are now being rapidly opened. The upper veins lying in a hillside are rapidly being made ready for drift mining.

Preparations are going on for sinking shafts to the lower bituminous veins and also to the Cannel vein. The workmen engaged say orders have been issued to crowd the work to insure the output of at least 100 car loads a day by next September. The coal operations now developing explain the building of several hundred miles of railroad, by Gould, north west of Des Moines, during the last year or two. It is said now that these roads are to be pushed this year, one into the heart of the mines and the other into Dakota and on toward Bismarck. This big coal deal is not publicly known here yet.

A St. Louis special says: Michael Vandenburg and Mathew Woodlock quarrelled near the town of Brooklyn, a short distance from here to-day. Their friends advised them to settle the dispute with shotguns, which they were carrying home after a day's hunt. This advice was accepted; the men taking up positions twenty paces apart. Both fired simultaneously. Vandenburg had his eyes put out by the shot, and was so badly wounded in the head that he will die. Woodlock received a load from Vandenburg's weapon in the breast and neck. A large crowd witnessed the terrible affair and seemed to enjoy it. Dr. Grayson, who is attending the wounded men, took no less than 24 shot out of Woodlock.

WASHINGTON, 17.—A short recess was taken to give the sub-committee time to formulate its resolutions and rules. On re-assembling, Chandler, of New Hampshire, from the sub-committee, presented the following:

The republican national convention of 1885 shall consist of four delegates at large for each State and two for each congressional district. Delegates at large shall be chosen by popular State conventions called on not less than 20 days published notice and held not less than 30 nor more than 60 days previous to the meeting of the national convention. The republicans of the various congressional districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions called on similar notice and held in the districts at any time within 15 days next prior to the meeting of the State conventions or by subdivisions of the State conventions into district conventions, and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State conventions; all district delegates to be accredited by the officers of such district conventions. Two delegates shall be allowed from each Territory and from the District of Columbia, similarly chosen. Notice of contests may be given to the National committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of the contests, which shall also be made public; and preference in the order of hearing and determining contest shall be given by the committee according to the dates of reception of such notices and statements by the national committee. The report was adopted without discussion.

The Post's Washington special reports S. S. Cox saying: In my opinion New York will name the next Speaker, and if I receive the solid support of the New York delegation I shall enter the race with strong hope of winning, as I have received voluntary support from three of the California delegation, and have had letters from Ohio and Michigan urging me to become a candidate.

An article in the North American Review from Ex-Governor Seymour is exciting attention in political circles. It is said to be his aim with other democratic leaders in the campaign with his views, to utilize the approaching anniversary of